

# THE BOOK OF DE

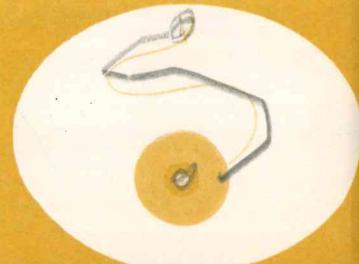
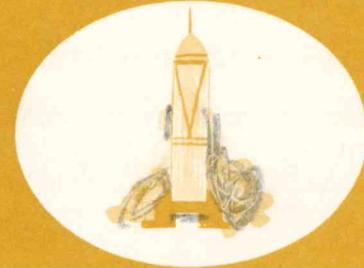
This book is all about dinosaurs and diamonds, eagles  
and Eskimos, and lots of other exciting things.

a Golden Book

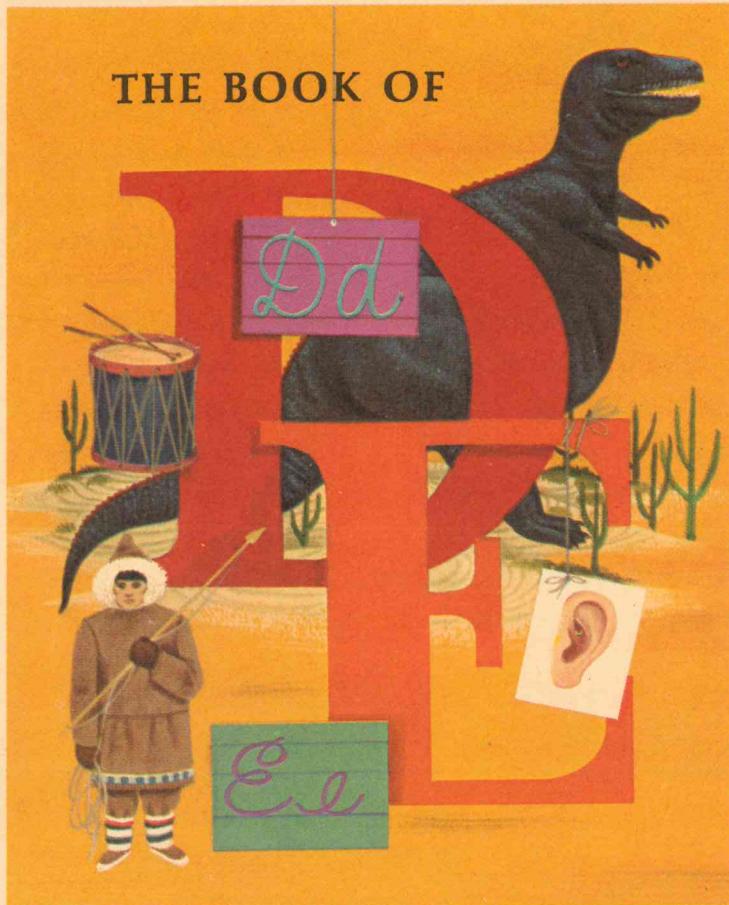


This  
Golden Book  
belongs to

Ellen.....



# MY FIRST GOLDEN LEARNING LIBRARY

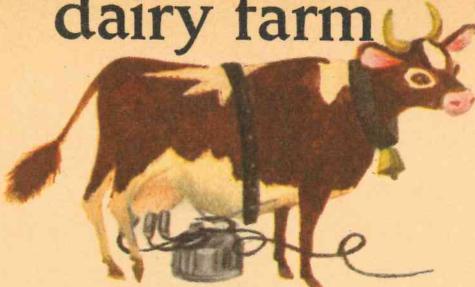


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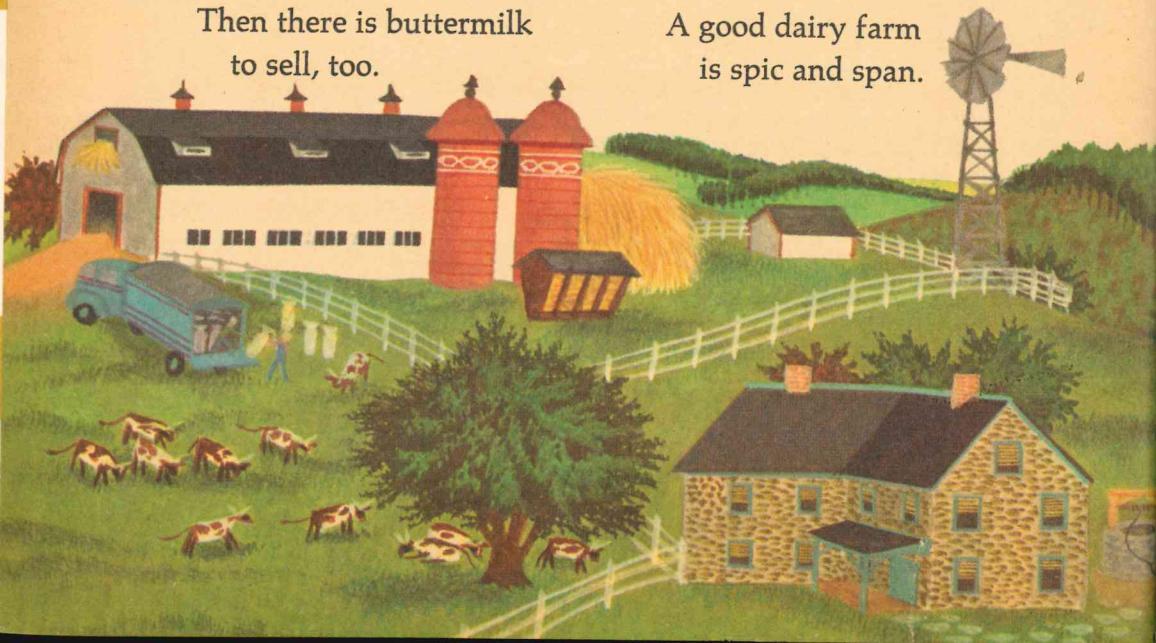
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# dairy farm



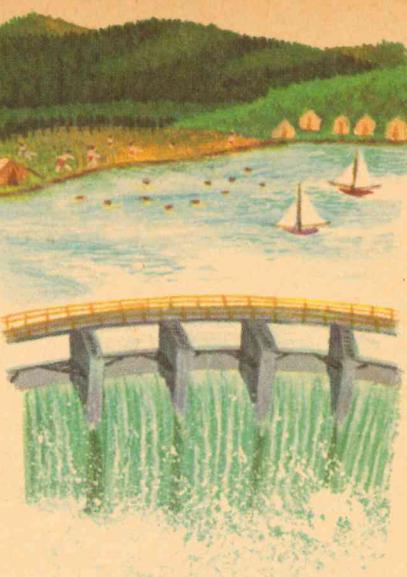
On a dairy farm  
cows are raised  
for the milk they give.  
A dairy farm may sell  
all the milk from its cows.  
It may take the cream  
from some of the milk  
and sell it.  
It may make cheese  
from some of the milk.  
A dairy farm may make butter.  
Then there is buttermilk  
to sell, too.

Dairy cows need  
a clean, airy barn.  
In the summer they need  
good pastures.  
They must have good food  
in winter, too.  
Winter food is stored  
in round silos near the barn.  
The food in the silos is made  
of green corn chopped up.  
Dairy cows are carefully  
brushed and washed  
before they are milked.  
Most dairy farms  
have milking machines.  
They have machines to take  
the cream from the milk.  
They have machines to keep  
the milk cans clean.  
A good dairy farm  
is spic and span.



# dam

A dam is a wall built  
across a river or stream.  
The dam holds back the water.  
It may make the water  
form a pond or lake.  
Beaver dams form ponds.  
Beavers build their dams  
of twigs and mud.  
(See *beaver* in the B book.)  
Men build their dams  
of concrete and steel  
or of hard-packed earth  
and rock.  
Dams keep streams and rivers  
from causing floods.



Dams furnish water power  
to help make electricity.  
(See *water* in the W book.)  
A lake formed by a dam  
is called a reservoir.  
People may swim in it.  
They may go boating on it.  
They may camp beside it.  
The reservoir may furnish water  
for houses and factories  
in towns and cities  
round about.  
It may furnish water to farms  
for livestock  
and for growing crops.  
There are dams as tall  
as skyscrapers.  
Some dams are beautiful.

# dance

Music can

make us feel  
like dancing.

Being happy can make us  
want to dance and sing.

All over the world  
people dance.



Mostly they dance  
to have a good time.

Some dances people do  
are dances from long ago.

There are dances to say  
“Thank you” to God  
for a good harvest.



There are dances  
to ask for rain  
or for help in a hunt  
to get food.



A dance may tell a story.  
The dancers act out the story.



Each movement of the arms  
and hands and eyes  
may have a special meaning.  
A dancer may spend years  
learning some dances.

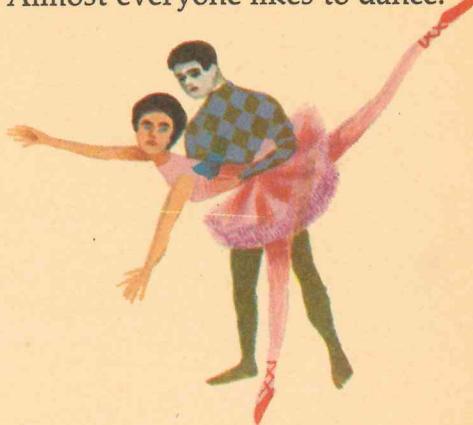
Most dances need music.



The dancer may make  
part of the music  
or beat time to the music.

The dancer may rattle a gourd  
or click castanets  
or tap metal shoe tips.  
At shows we often see dancing  
on the stage.

The dancers wear  
fancy costumes.  
They may be very beautiful.  
Almost everyone likes to dance.



And everywhere in the world  
people like watching  
lively or beautiful dancing.



# day and night



It is light in the daytime.  
It is dark at night.  
Our light comes from the sun.



The sun can shine on  
only half of the earth  
at a time.  
The half the sun is shining on  
has day.  
The other half has night.  
The earth spins like a top.

Every part of the earth  
keeps whirling in and out  
of the sunlight.  
Every part of the earth  
has day and then night  
over and over and over again.  
Nighttime is cooler  
than daytime  
because the sun is not shining  
on the night side of the earth.  
Many creatures sleep  
in the nighttime.  
Others come out  
to hunt for food.  
For most people  
nighttime is the time  
for sleep and rest.



The first pale light of day  
we call dawn.

Soon, the sun comes up  
in the eastern sky.



The sun rises higher and higher  
in the east all morning.

It is highest at noon.

Shadows are short at noon.



When noon is past,  
the sun begins to go down  
in the western sky.

All afternoon it sinks  
lower and lower.

Shadows grow longer.

At last the sun sets.

Colors fade from sight.

First it is twilight.

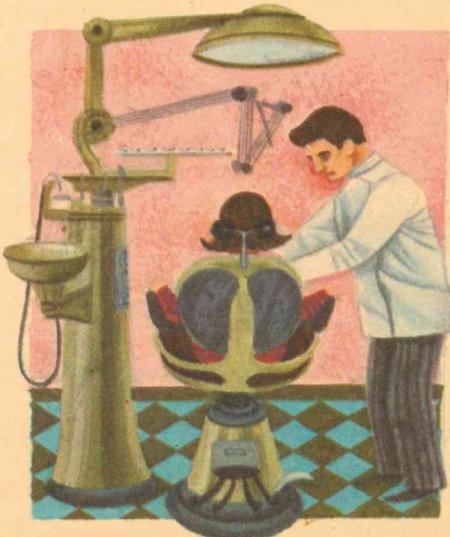
Then it is night.

# dentist

A dentist looks after teeth.  
He straightens crooked teeth.  
He fills holes in teeth.  
We call these holes cavities.  
He pulls out loose teeth.  
If a grownup has a bad tooth  
the dentist may pull it out  
and make a new one  
to go in its place.

A dentist helps us  
keep our teeth clean  
and healthy.

A dentist is a good friend  
to have.



# desert

A desert is land  
where not many plants  
can grow.

Many deserts are hot and sandy.  
Very little rain falls.  
Winds blow the dry sand about.  
(See *sand* and *storm*  
in the S books.)

Some of the plants  
that can grow in deserts  
have no leaves.

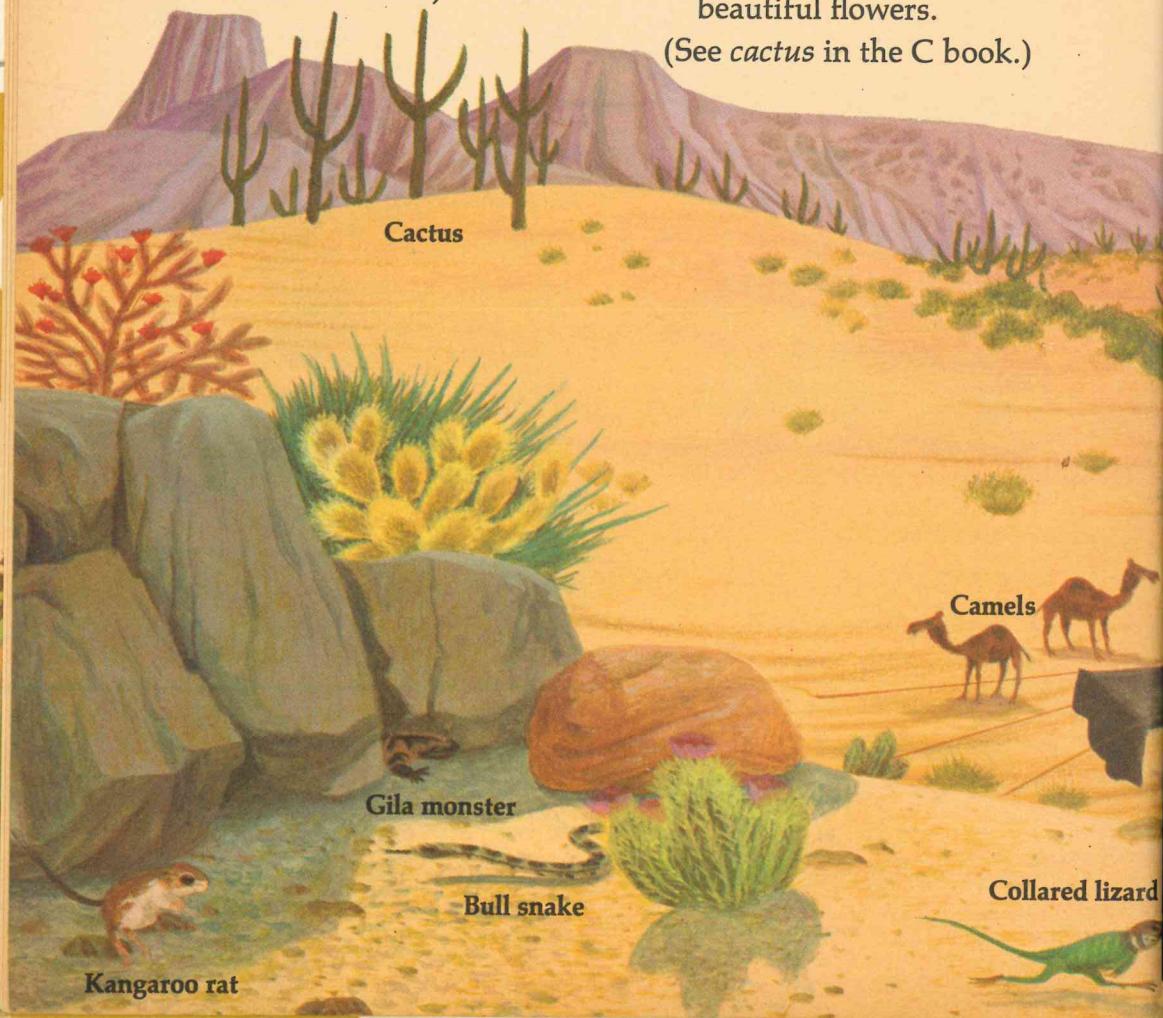
Plants lose moisture  
from leaves.

Some have thick stems  
that store up water.

Some have thick leaves.

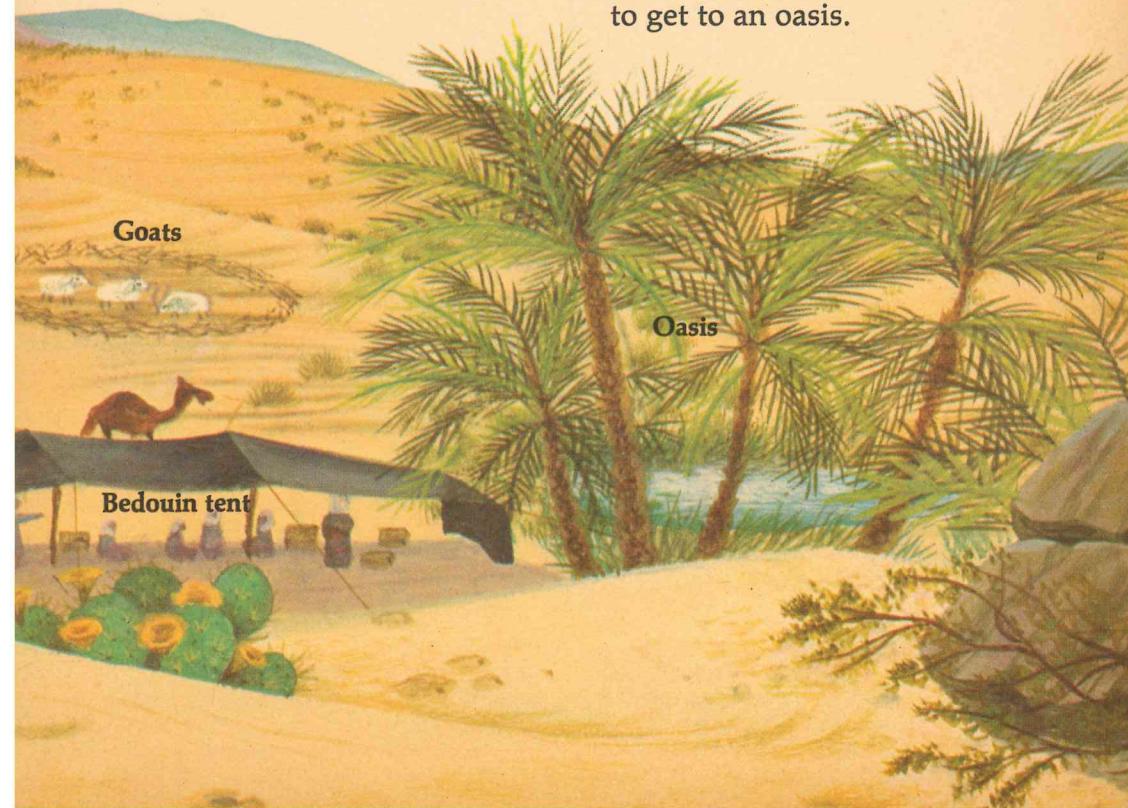
A desert plant may have  
beautiful flowers.

(See *cactus* in the C book.)



Some desert animals do not need water to drink.  
They get the water they need from the food they eat.  
The kangaroo rat almost never takes a drink.  
Some desert animals are especially fitted for moving over hot sand.  
Camels have padded feet.  
(See *camel* in the C book.)  
Some people live in deserts.  
Many desert people move from place to place.

We say they are nomads.  
They must keep moving to find food for themselves and for their flocks.  
These people can find water where no stranger could.  
They can find their way without roads across their bare lands.  
Some deserts have special green "islands."  
There are wells and trees.  
These places are called oases.  
Desert people travel far to get to an oasis.



# dew



At night the ground cools off.  
Grass and flowers and toys  
left out get cooler, too.  
When warm, moist air  
touches the cool things,  
some of its moisture  
forms drops of dew on them.  
The dewdrops glisten  
in the cool morning.  
But as the sun gets warmer,  
the dewdrops vanish.  
The warm air takes up  
the moisture again.

# diamond

A diamond is a very hard stone.  
It is harder than iron,  
harder than steel.  
A diamond is harder  
than anything else.  
It can slice through glass  
and through metal.  
Big clear diamonds cut to shape  
are glittering jewels.



# dinosaur

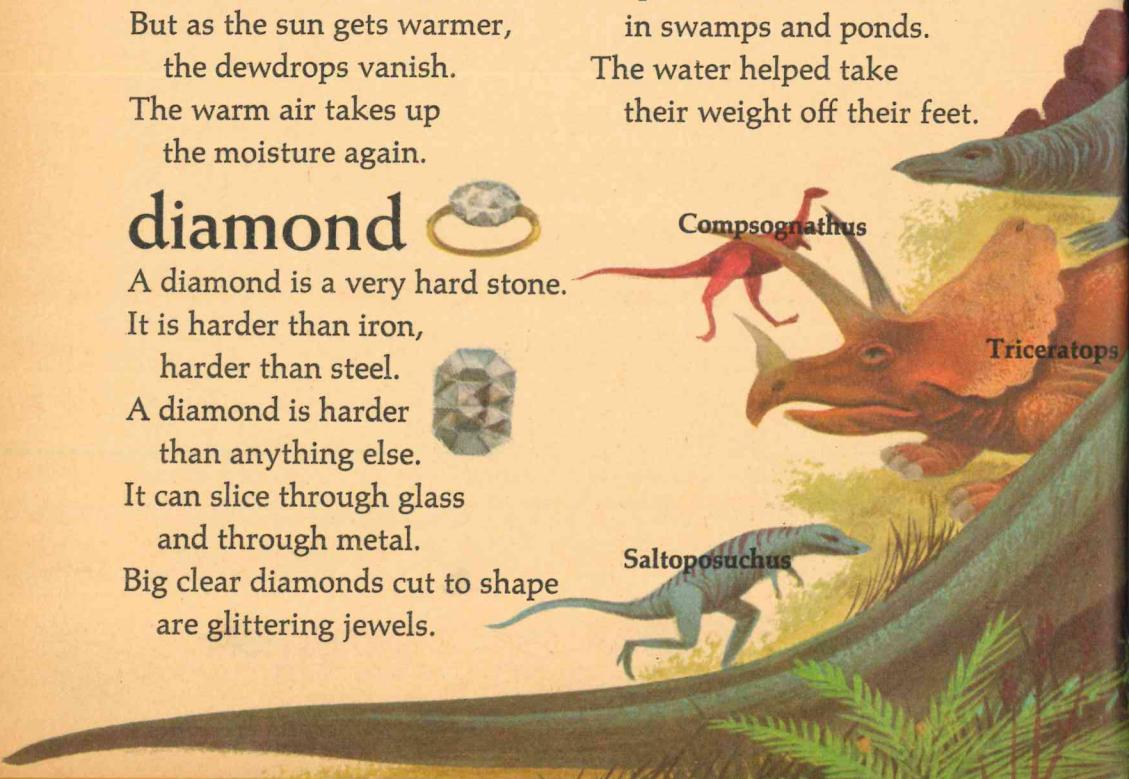
The biggest animals  
that ever lived on land  
were dinosaurs.

But not all dinosaurs were huge.  
Some were small as roosters,  
and some were middle-sized.  
Some dinosaurs ate meat.  
They had sharp teeth and claws.  
Some dinosaurs ate plants.  
Many of these had armor.  
The really huge dinosaurs  
spent most of the time  
in swamps and ponds.  
The water helped take  
their weight off their feet.

Compsognathus

Triceratops

Saltoposuchus

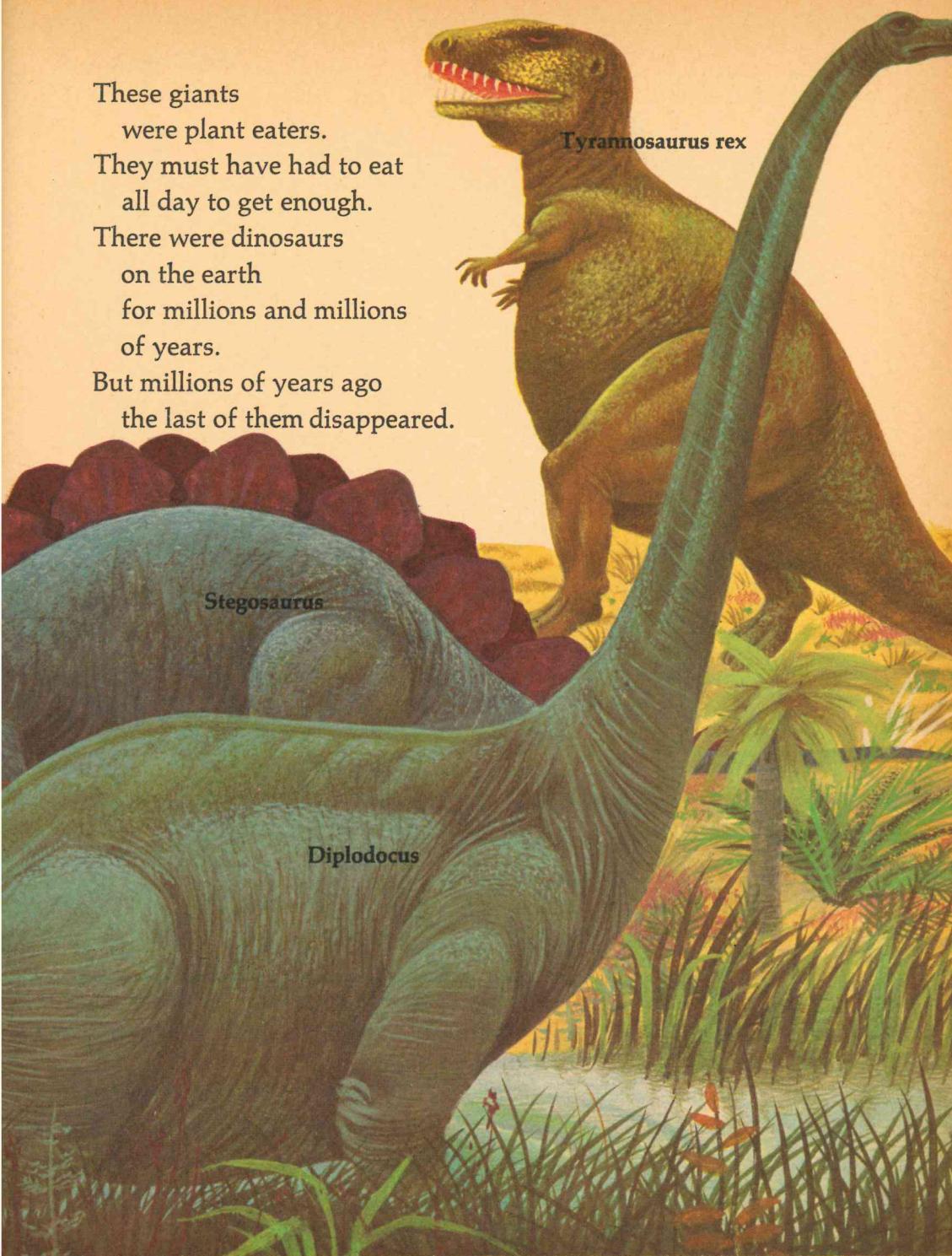


These giants  
were plant eaters.  
They must have had to eat  
all day to get enough.  
There were dinosaurs  
on the earth  
for millions and millions  
of years.  
But millions of years ago  
the last of them disappeared.

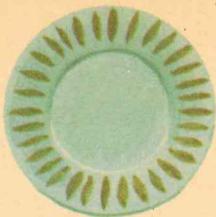
Tyrannosaurus rex

Stegosaurus

Diplodocus



# dish

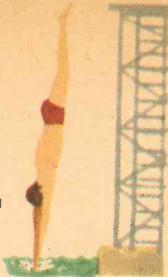


We eat from dishes.  
We use flat plates.  
We use round bowls.  
We drink from cups  
set on saucers.  
Our mothers have  
many dishes—  
platters for meat,  
vegetable dishes,  
salad bowls and gravy boats.



Most dishes are made of clay.  
They have a smooth finish  
called a glaze.  
They have pretty patterns, too.  
Some have ground bone  
mixed with the clay  
to make them very hard.  
Some dishes are plastic.  
Some are silver  
or pewter or tin.  
They do not break.

# diving and diver



At most swimming pools  
there are diving boards.  
From them divers plunge down  
into the water.  
If he does it right,  
a diver goes into the water  
smoothly.



Some people dive for a living.  
From the bottom of the sea  
they bring up  
sponges  
or seaweed  
or pearl oysters.



A skin diver may dive for fun.  
He wears fins on his feet.  
He wears a mask on his face.  
He may have a snorkel  
to breathe through,  
or carry oxygen on his back.



Some divers go  
deep down  
in the sea.

They dive  
from  
a ship.

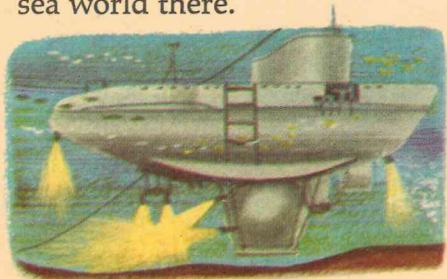
Deep-sea  
divers  
wear heavy suits  
with very heavy shoes  
to keep them upright.

They see through windows  
in their helmets.

Air is pumped down to them  
from the ship  
through rubber tubes.

Explorers in hollow steel balls  
have gone far deeper  
than any diver.

They have gone down  
to the deepest spot  
we know of in the sea  
to explore the cold, dark  
sea world there.

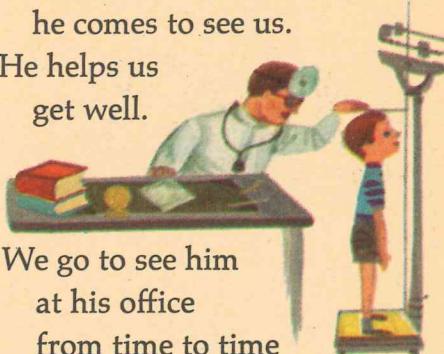


# doctor



A doctor is a good friend.  
When we are sick in bed,  
he comes to see us.

He helps us  
get well.



We go to see him  
at his office  
from time to time  
for checkups.

He measures to see  
how fast we are growing.

He gives us shots  
to keep us well.

Sometimes a shot pricks  
for a minute.

But we do not cry.

Only babies cry.

We know the doctor  
is not hurting us on purpose.  
(See *hospital* in the H book  
for more about doctors.)

# dog

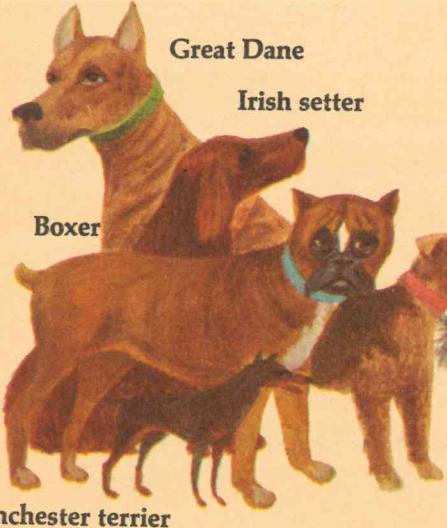


Mongrel

For thousands of years  
people have had dogs.  
Dogs make good companions.



The wolf and the fox  
are cousins of the dog.  
Some dogs look  
like wolves or foxes.



Manchester terrier

Other dogs look very different.  
Dogs are trained  
to do many kinds of work.



Bloodhounds

Some help by finding people  
who are lost.



English setter

Some help by finding game birds  
and other animals  
for hunters.

Some help as watchdogs.



Collie

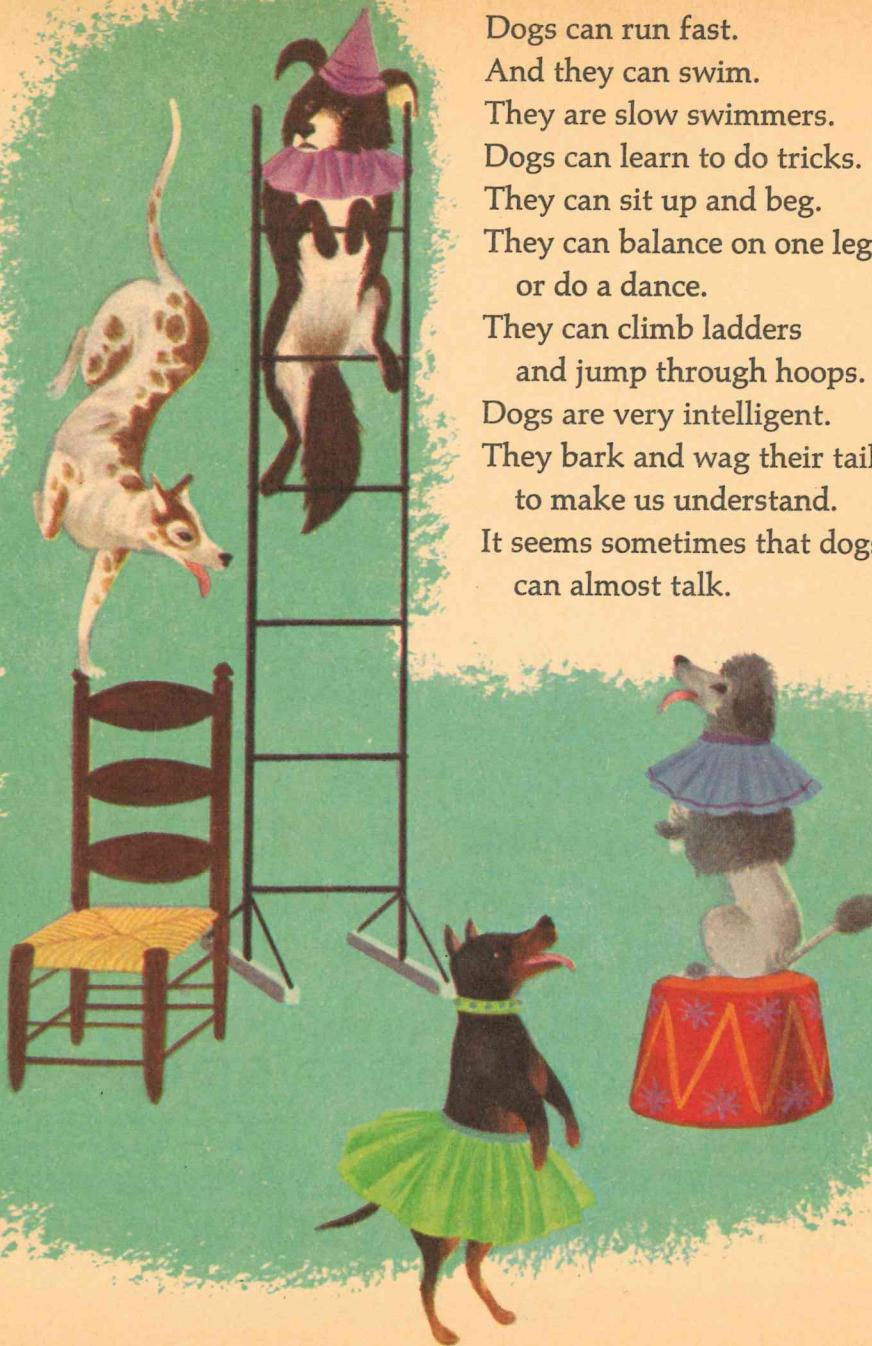
Some help on farms and ranches  
by herding sheep and cattle.

Fox terrier



Chihuahua

Gentle, playful dogs  
make good pets for children.



Dogs can run fast.  
And they can swim.  
They are slow swimmers.  
Dogs can learn to do tricks.  
They can sit up and beg.  
They can balance on one leg  
or do a dance.  
They can climb ladders  
and jump through hoops.  
Dogs are very intelligent.  
They bark and wag their tails  
to make us understand.  
It seems sometimes that dogs  
can almost talk.

Poodle

# doll



Dolls are playthings  
made to look like people.  
Sometimes a doll is almost  
like a real live friend.  
We can hug it and talk to it  
and play house with it.  
We may have whole families  
of little dolls to play with.

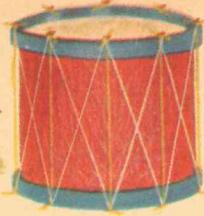


We may have a dollhouse  
with tiny furniture in it.  
A doll may be made  
of rubber, plastic  
or cloth.



A doll may be made  
of wood, leather  
or even corncobs.

# drum



You can make a fine sound  
by beating a drum.  
You can beat it to mark time  
for marching or for dancing.

It was long, long ago  
that people  
first stretched skins  
over hollow logs  
and beat out  
rhythms  
with their hands.



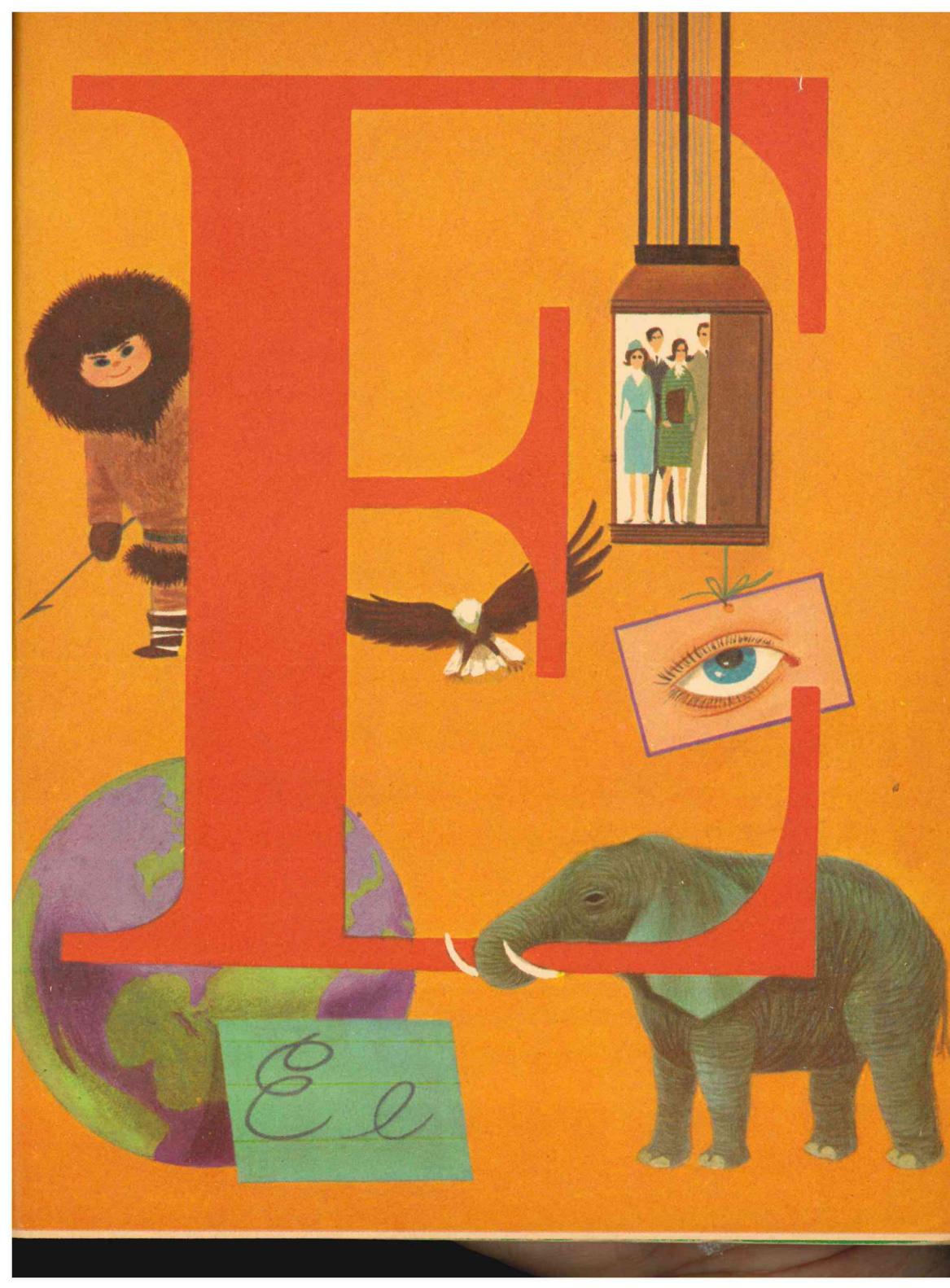
Jungle tribes still send news  
through the forest  
by beating on drums.

Today we have big drums  
and small drums  
in our bands and orchestras.

Usually we beat a drum  
with drumsticks.

Drumsticks are made of wood.  
Some have wool or leather  
on the ends.

Drummers in orchestras  
and dance bands may have  
whole sets of drums to play.



# eagle



An eagle is a big bird.  
It hunts fish  
and other small animals  
to eat.  
It nests on cliffs or in treetops.  
The bald eagle appears  
on the seal of the  
United States of America.



It was chosen  
as the national bird  
because it is strong  
and swift and bold.

# ear



We hear with our ears.  
The part of an ear we see  
is called  
the outer ear.

Some animals have no ears.  
And some animals with ears  
have ears we cannot see.  
A bird's ears are hidden  
by feathers.

Some insects have ears  
on their legs.

Crickets do.

Some insects have ears  
under their wings.

Some moths do.

Some insects hear  
with their feelers.

Mosquitoes do.

The parts of our ears  
called  
the middle ear  
and the inner ear  
are inside our heads.



The eardrum is part of  
the middle ear.

It is a thin sheet of skin.

Sounds striking it make it  
move fast to and fro  
like the head of a tiny drum.

Nerves in the inner ear  
send sound messages  
to our brains  
and we hear the sounds.

(See *body* in the B book.)

# earth

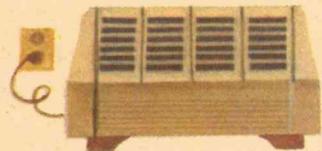


Our earth is a huge ball of rock  
wrapped in a blanket of air.  
It travels around the sun.  
It takes a year for the earth  
to make one trip.  
The earth travels very fast.  
But we do not feel it moving,  
for we are moving with it.

Our earth spins like a top, too.  
We do not feel it spin, either.  
The spinning gives us  
night and day.  
(See *day and night* in this book.)  
Water covers much of the earth.  
But more than half of all  
living things live on land.

# electricity

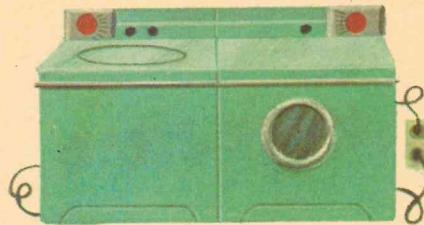
Electricity gives us light.  
Electricity gives us heat.  
Electricity gives us power  
to do many kinds of work.  
Most of us use electricity  
every day.



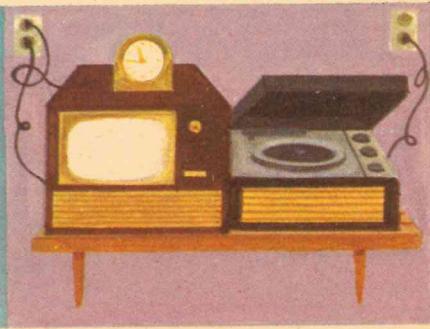
We may use an electric heater  
to warm a room quickly  
on cold mornings.  
For breakfast  
we may have  
toast browned  
in an electric toaster.  
Some of our mothers cook  
on electric stoves.  
The coils get very hot.



In our homes  
we have electric lights.  
Our mothers wash clothes  
in electric washers.  
Electric motors  
swish the clothes around.

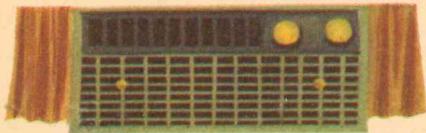


Electric dryers then dry them.  
Hot electric irons  
press them smooth.  
We have telephones  
and radios  
run by electricity.  
We have television sets  
run by electricity, too.  
We have  
electric record players.





We clean our houses  
with vacuum cleaners.  
They are run by electricity.  
We may tell time  
by electric clocks.  
Electricity moves the hands  
smoothly.  
We may cool our homes  
with electric fans  
or air conditioners.



We keep our food cool  
and fresh in refrigerators.



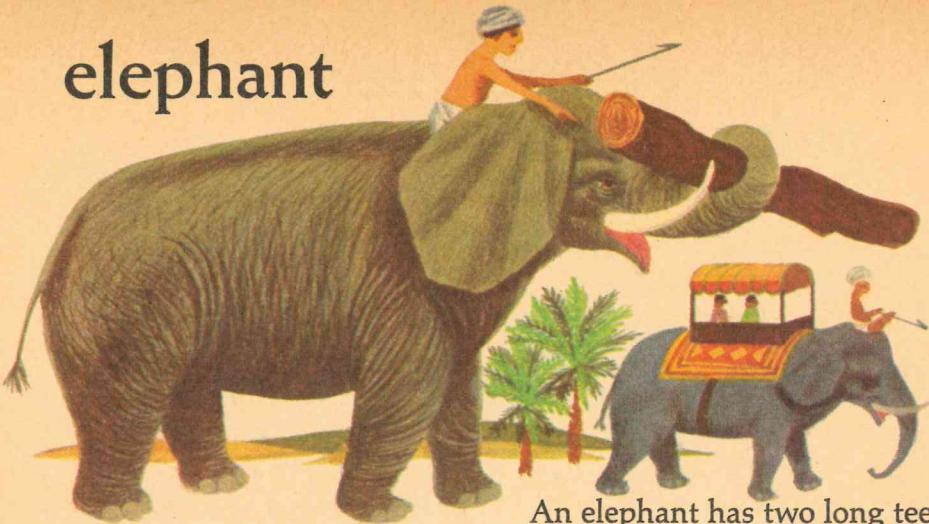
Many of them  
are run by electricity.

Outside our homes  
electricity helps us, too.  
It lights our streets.  
It runs traffic lights—  
red for stop,  
yellow for wait,  
green for go.



It starts our cars  
and gives them lights  
at night.  
It runs streetcars  
and trolley buses.  
It keeps airplanes  
in touch with airports  
by radio.  
It runs many of the machines  
in factories.  
We say, "We could not do  
without electricity!"  
But in many parts of the world,  
people do not have  
electricity to help them.

# elephant



The biggest animal on land  
is the elephant.

(See *whale* in the W book  
for the biggest in the sea.)

Elephants are at home  
in Africa and Asia.

Some live in other lands  
in circuses and zoos.

Asian elephants  
learn quickly.

They can be trained  
to do hard work.

An elephant can lift  
heavy things with its long,  
strong trunk.

An elephant uses its trunk  
to lift food to its mouth  
and to spray cool water  
over its back.

An elephant has two long teeth  
made of ivory.

They are called tusks.

An elephant uses its tusks  
as weapons  
and to dig for food.

(See *ivory*  
in the I book.)

# elevator

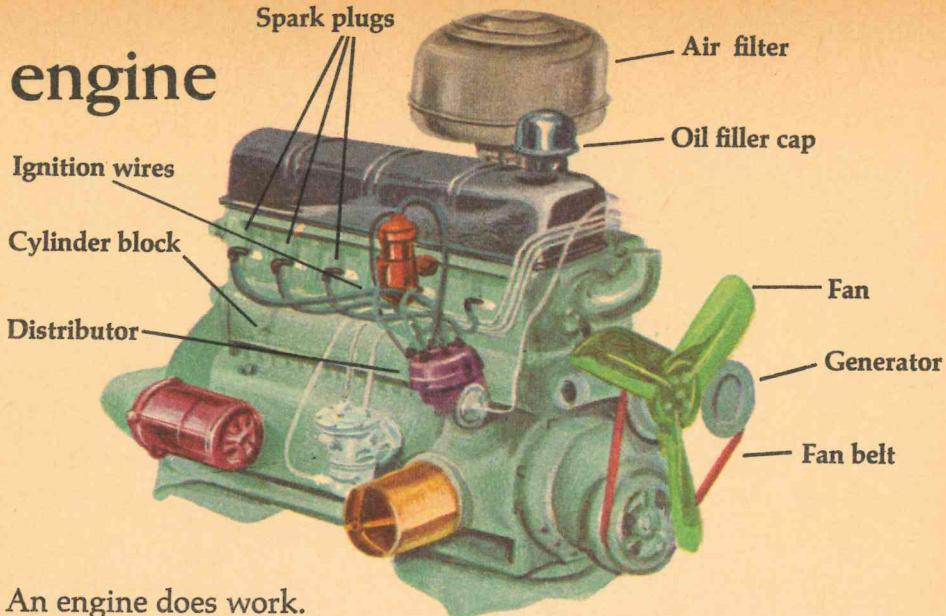
An elevator takes us  
up or down  
in a tall building.

Cables pull it  
up and down  
in its shaft.

An elevator is run  
by electricity.



# engine



An engine does work.

The engine

of an automobile  
turns the wheels to make  
the automobile move.

Gasoline is burned

in an automobile engine  
to make it run.

We say that gasoline  
is the *fuel* used.

Gasoline is burned  
in an airplane engine, too.

Diesel engines,  
rocket engines,  
steam engines  
and steam turbines  
are other kinds of engines.

All of these are heat engines.

They all have to have  
some kind of fuel  
to make them  
do work for us.

The engine

Jet Engine

of an airplane  
turns the propellers  
or shoots out jets of gas  
to make the plane move.

(See *aircraft* and *automobile*  
in the A book.)

A ship's engine turns  
propellers to push the ship  
through the water.

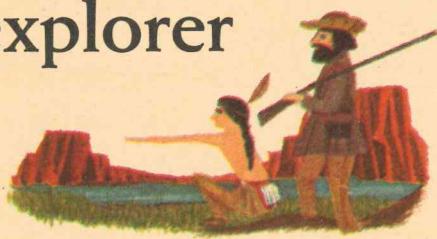
# Eskimo



Eskimos are nomads  
of the Far North.

They hunt and fish for food.  
(Look up *Arctic, igloo, nomad,*  
*north, reindeer and umiak.*)

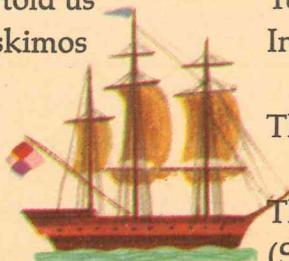
# explorer



An explorer likes to visit  
new places  
and little-known people.

An explorer likes to learn  
new things.

Explorers first told us  
about the Eskimos  
and other  
people  
of faraway  
lands.



Explorers have sailed the seas.

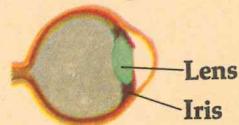


Explorers have ridden camels  
across wide deserts.



Now explorers go high  
above the earth  
and deep down in the sea.  
They learn new things.

# eye



We see with our eyes.

We have eyelids  
to close our eyes.



We have eyelashes  
and tears to protect our eyes.

Eyelashes help keep out dust.  
Tears wash dust away.

In our eyes there is a lens  
that helps us see clearly.

There is an iris to let light in  
and to shut light out.

There are other parts, too.  
(See *body* in the B book  
and *lens* in the L book.)

